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Evaluation of Safety and Performance of Sony Lithium Ion Cells

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Sony Lithium Ion Cells Physical Characteristics

• **Dimensions** (18650)

Average Weight (g)	Average Height (mm)	Average Diameter (mm)
39.660 ± 0.079	64.91± 0.18	18.12 ± 0.03

Electrochemical Characteristics

• Open Circuit Voltage

 $3.858 \pm 0.015 \text{ V}$

Closed Circuit Voltage

 $3.69 \pm 0.14 \text{ V}$

Canon Battery (BP-927) Characteristics

• **Weight**: 185 g (approx.)

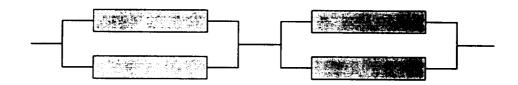
• **Dimensions**: 38.2 X 39 X 70.5 mm (approx.)

• Voltage: 7.2 V

• Capacity: 2700 mAh

• Configuration: 2P2S

• Smart Circuit Board

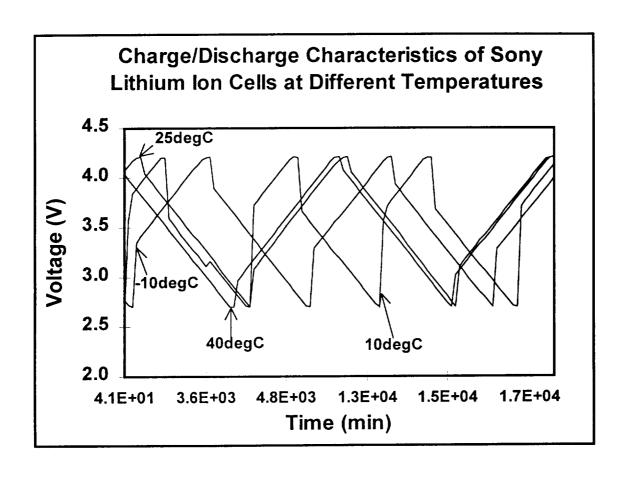


Sony Lithium Ion Cells

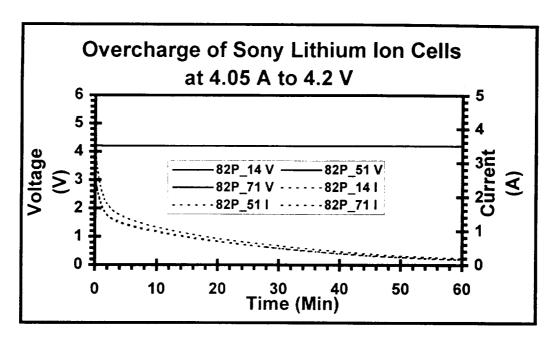
Electrochemical Characteristics

• Capacities at Different Temperatures

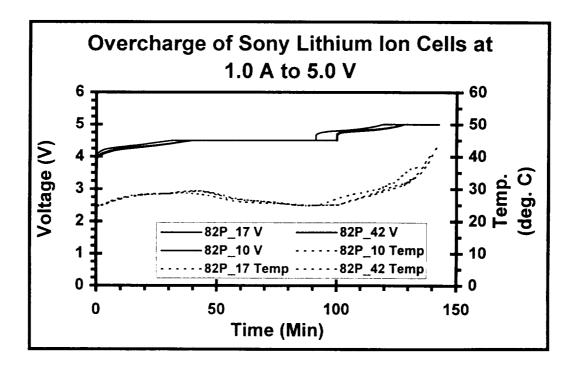
Temperature	Average Capacity (Ah)
40 °C	1.157
25 °C	1.18
10 °C	0.991
-10 °C	0.572



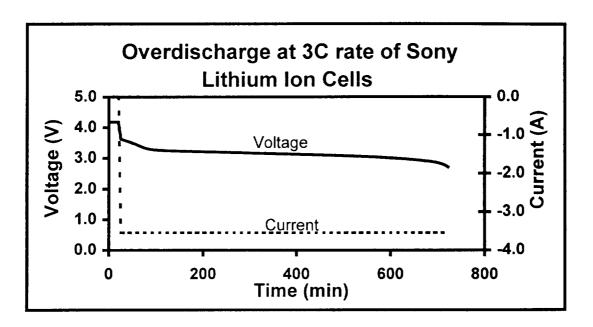
Lithium-Ion / Nickel-Metal Hydride Session



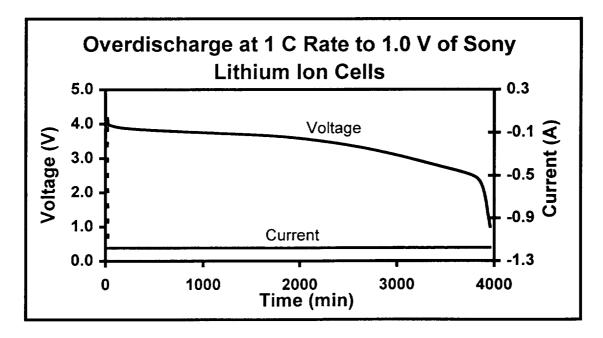
- Attains 4.2 V immediately.
- No venting, fire or explosions due to fast charge.



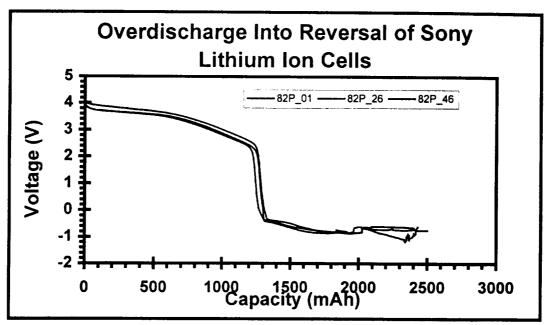
• Current Interrupt Device (CID) is activated when voltage reaches 5.0 V or when maintained at 5.0 V.



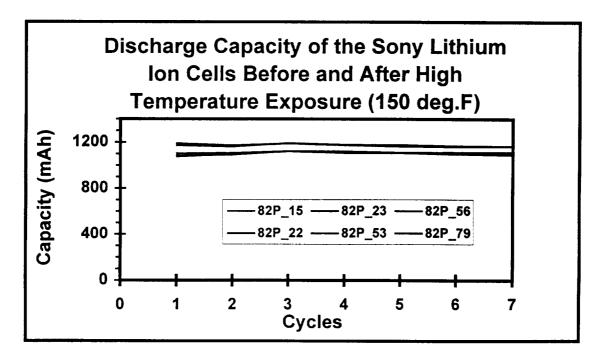
- Cells performed nominally on charge/discharge cycles.
- No venting, fire or explosions



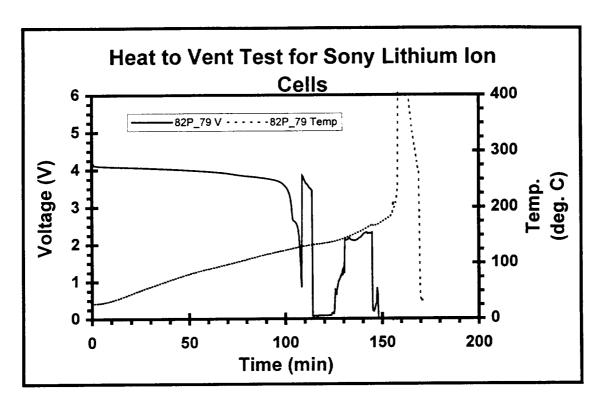
- Performed nominally on the few charge/discharge cycles carried out after test.
- No catastrophic events.



- Cells functional with no changes in capacity for the few cycles performed after test.
- No occurrence of cell venting.



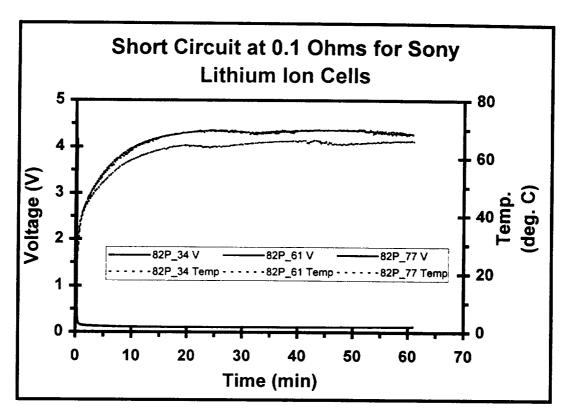
- No changes in functional performance of the cells after exposure to a temperature of 150 °F in an oven.
- No cell venting observed.



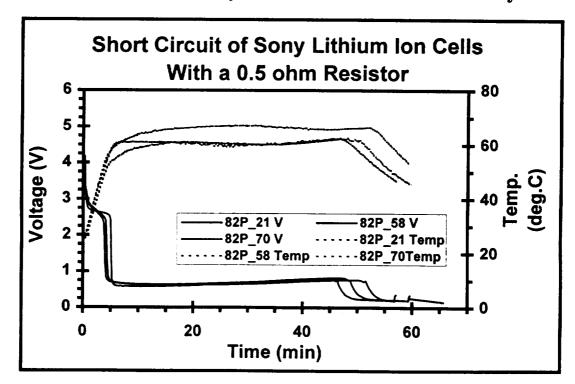
• Venting occurs above 150 °C.

Drop Test on Sony Lithium Ion Cells

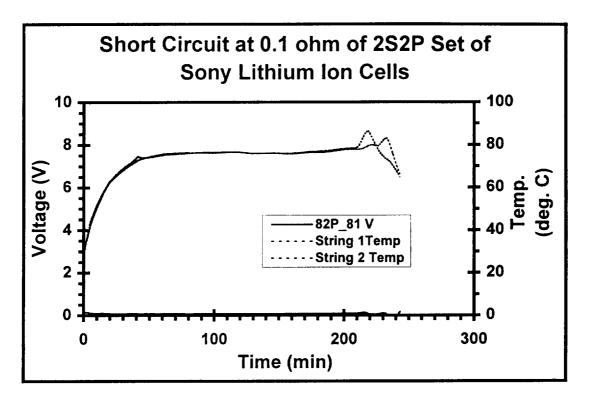
- Six cells dropped from a height of 6 ft. and 3 cells from a height of 3 ft.
- Physical damage such as dents around the circumference at the top and bottom.
- No events, no changes in capacity of cells
- No change in weight of cells to indicate occurrence of venting.



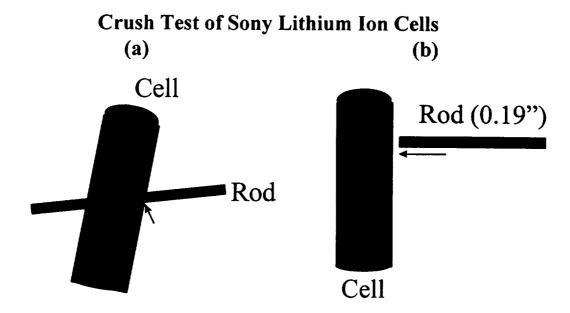
PTC shuts off any electrical contact immediately.



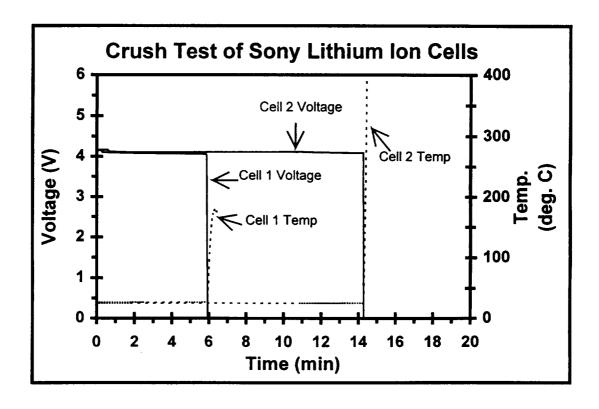
- PTC cuts off electrical contact.
- Electrical contact is reestablished when the PTC stabilizes.



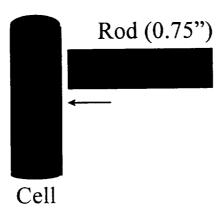
- PTC cuts off electrical contact by an increase in resistance.
- No weight changes in the short circuit tests indicating absence of venting.
- No catastrophic events in the short circuit tests carried out.



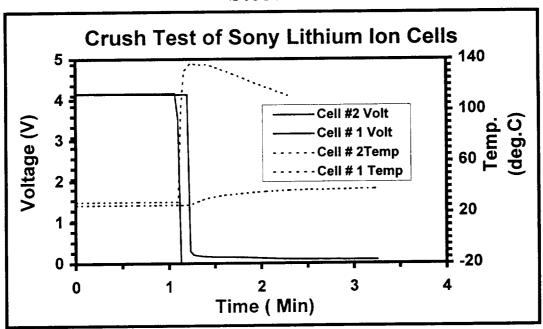
- (a) No venting, fire or explosion
- (b) Four cells out of six experienced violent venting with thermal runaway, the other two exploded.







Steel Fixture

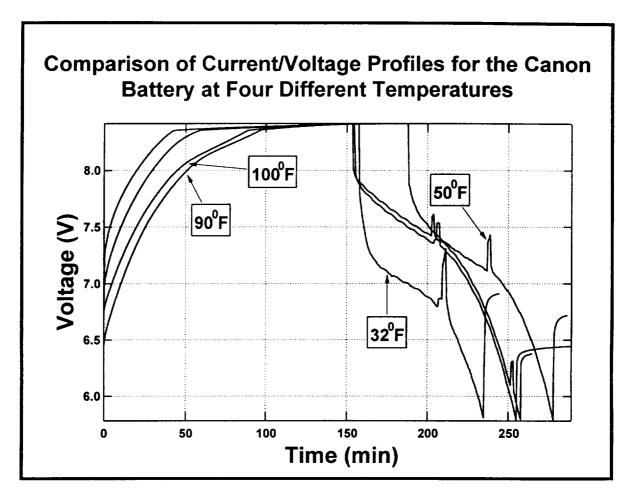


• No explosions. Three of four cells vented with temperatures between 80 °C to 100 °C. Fourth cell vented slowly with temperature around 40 °C.

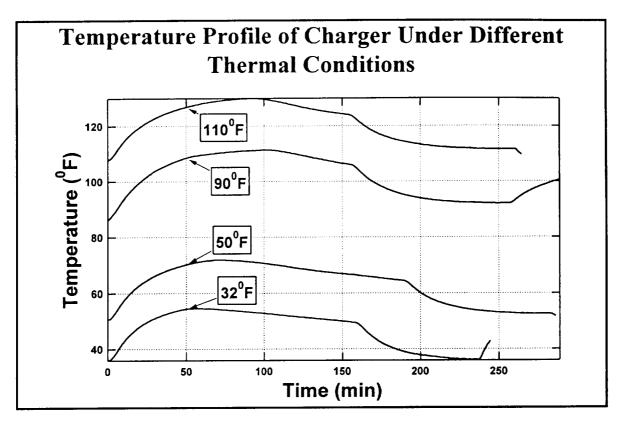
Teflon Fixture

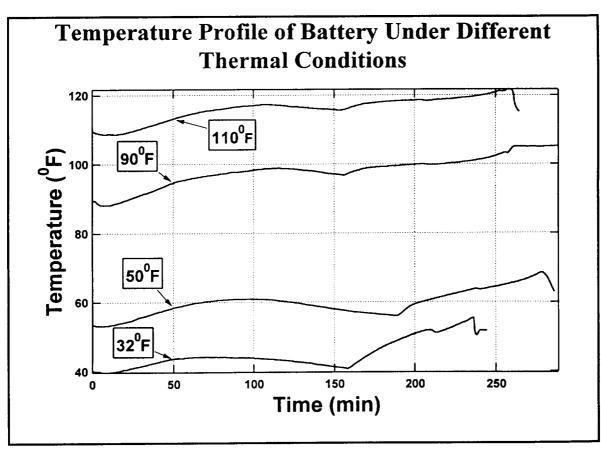
- No explosions.
- Three of four cells vented with temperatures reaching 400 °C. Split in can wall observed. One cell vented slowly with max. temperature of 100 °C.

Battery Testing

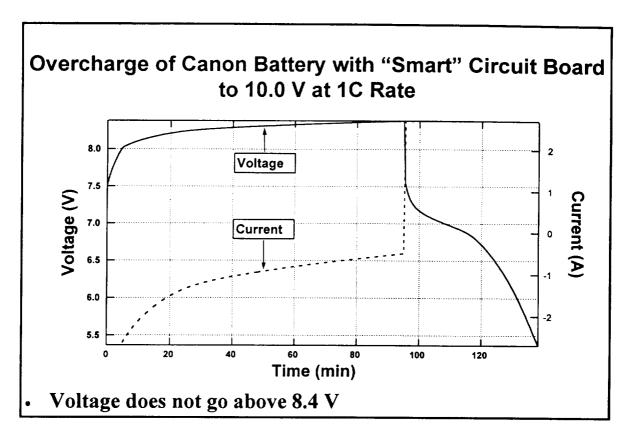


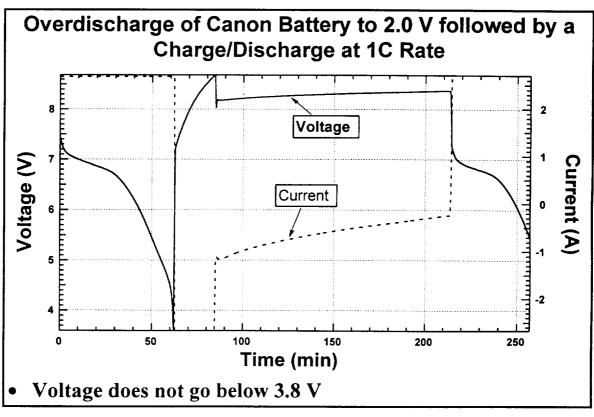
- Longer charging time is required at lower temperatures.
- At 50 °F, the battery required an additional 30 minutes to be fully charged.
- At 32 °F, during the 2½ hour period required for normal charging, only 75 % charging was obtained.
- Battery at room temperature can power the camcorder for 106 minutes. (Manufacturer spec: 90 mins)
- At 90 °F and 110 °F, 100 minutes and 110 minutes respectively of camcorder run time was obtained.
- At 50 °F and 32 °F, 92 minutes and 78 minutes respectively of run time was obtained.

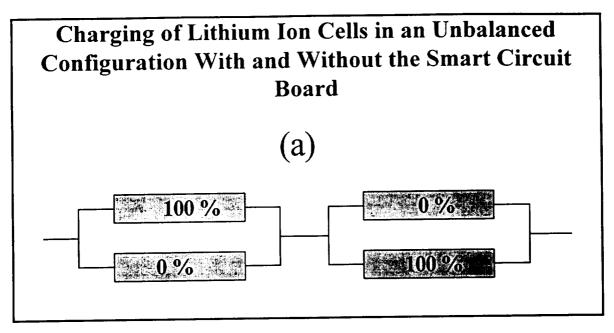




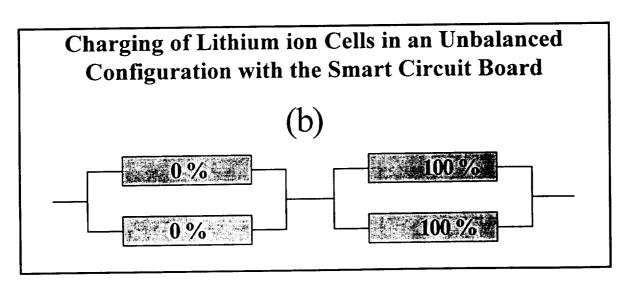
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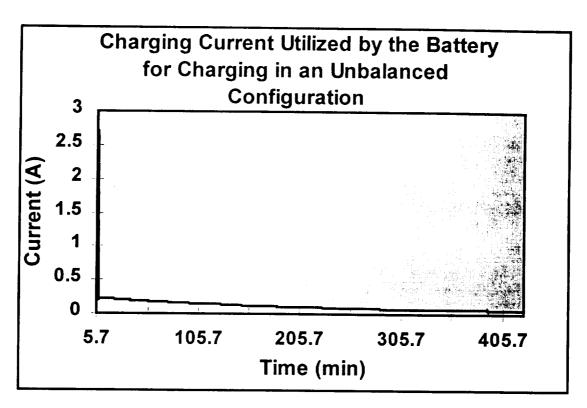




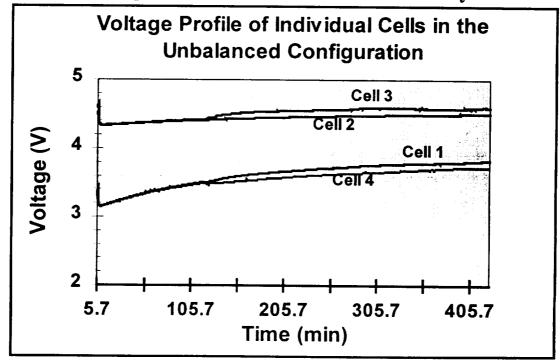
- Cells balance each other even in the absence of circuit board.
- A voltage of 3.8 V at the common nodes was obtained.



- Very slow charging of cells occurs.
- At the end of six hours the discharged cells (2.7 V) had reached only 3.8 V.
- The charged cells maintained voltage at about 4.4 to 4.5 V.



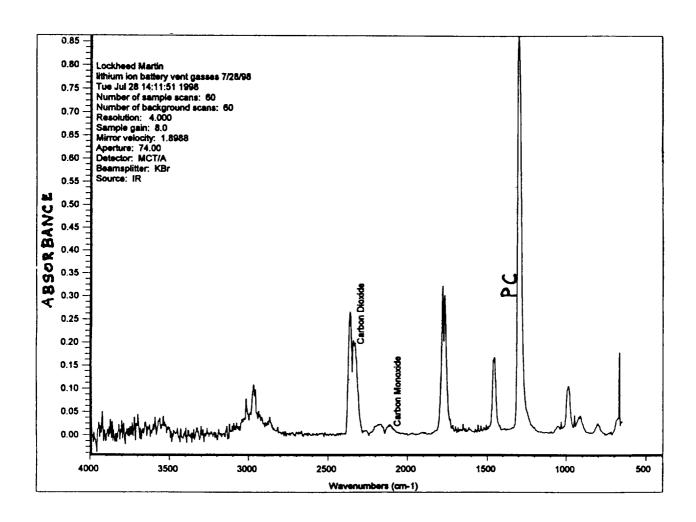
Current drops to about 0.2 A almost immediately.



• Voltages rise slowly with the fully charged cells maintaining voltages around 4.5 to 4.6 V. The discharged cells take about 6 hours to reach 3.8 V.

Heat-to-Vent

- Cells thermally abused inside ar abuse chamber to cause them to vent.
- Venting occurs above 350 °F, with thermal runaway.
- Vent gases were analyzed using FTIR, GC/MS and compared against standards.



Vibration Test

• The charger, battery pack and cells were subjected to the following vibration spectrum for 15 mins (x, y, z axes)

Frequency	<u>Level</u>
20-80 Hz	+3 dB/octave
80-350 Hz	$0.040 \mathrm{\ g^2/Hz}$
350-2000 Hz	-3 dB/octave

• Further subjected to the following spectrum for 5 mins (x, y, z axes)

<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Level</u>
20-80 Hz	+3 dB/octave
80-350 Hz	$0.1 \text{ g}^2/\text{Hz}$
350-2000 Hz	-3 dB/octave

• The battery was subjected to the following spectrum and vibrated for 3 minutes in each of the three mutually perpendicular axes (x, y and z).

Frequency	<u>Level</u>
20-80 Hz	+3 dB/octave
80-350 Hz	$0.1 \text{ g}^2/\text{Hz}$ and $0.2 \text{ g}^2/\text{Hz}$
350-2000 Hz	-3 dB/octave

Finally the battery pack was also shocked 20 times with 11 ms, 20 g²/Hz sawtooth pulses.

SUMMARY

- Overcharge: Tolerant
 - CID activated at 5.0 V
- Overdischarge: Tolerant
- High Temperatures: Tolerant up to about 150 °F (66 °C) (temperature tested). Temperatures >150 °C are required to vent or explode cells. (PTC activated ~130 °C)
- Drop Test: Tolerant to drops from 3 ft and 6 ft.
- External Short circuit: PTC is activated immediately.
- Crush Test: Not consistent. Does not tolerate heavy crush without a heat sink.
- Thermal tests on battery pack: Tolerant at all temperatures tested.
- Overcharging and Overdischarging: In the battery pack, Smart Circuit board regulates current.
- Unbalanced Configuration: In the battery pack, Smart Circuit board regulates current and shunts it around.
- Heat to vent: CO, CO₂ gases present. Electrolyte contains DMC, EMC and PC.
- Vibration test: Tolerant to five times the level normally used for testing of in-cabin-stowed flight articles.

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